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## WASHINGTON.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP-THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP—THE TWENTY PER CENT IN-CREASE KILLED—THE OSAGE INDIAN LANDS -WHISKY AND TOBACCO-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY-THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTI-GATION-SURRATT-JUDGE CHASE AND THE PEESIDENCY-COLORADO-HOMESTEAD FOR GEN. HOWARD-THE EMBASSY.

Washington, Thursday, June 18, 1868. The Senate was engaged to-day in the consideration of commercial bills, many of which were passed. Mr. Trumbull called up the bill providing for the filling of a vacancy on the Supreme Beuch in the event of the death or inability of the Chief-Justice, which was agreed to. The bill, which went through the House while the Impeachment trial was pending, provides that such vacancy shall be filled by the Associate Judge who is senior in point of service. The Committee of Conference on the bill removing political disability from certain criizens of North Carolina, presented their report, recommending that the names of George W. Jones and others be stricken out; which, after some discussion, was passed by 27 to 7. The Senate shortly afterward went into executive session.

The appointment of a successor to Mr. Rollins is the great bone over which the place-hunters are struggling just now. Four or five extensive lobbies are in the field working for as many candidates. The rominent persons mentioned for the place are Perry Fuller, O. N. Cutler, and Gen. Wisewell. The President has told the friends of these and other appli can't that he will not send in the name of any man who cannot first show him that he can be confirmed by the Senate. Any of these three would be perfectly acceptable to him, but he will not depart from the conditions precedent to the nomination. As might be expected, lobbying is brisk, and Senators are beset at all points by the leaders of the different

The proceedings in the House to-day were uncon monly dull. Since the 20-per cent-Increase Salary of their number thronged the galleries in anticipation of the final disposition of the bill. They were not disappointed; for immediately after the House assembled, Judge Bingham called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed on Monday. Its friends made an attempt to table this notion, but were defeated on a call of the Yeas and Nays. Efforts were then made to amend the bill but Judge Bingham insisted on tabling the whole subject, and he succeeded. So the \$2,000,000 which were voted away on Monday last have been saved to the Treasury to-day. A report was made from the Indian Committee in relation to the Indian Commissioner's treaty with the Great and Little Osage Indians. The report asserts that, by that treaty, one-sixth of the State of Kansas was about to be transferred from the United States, without authority, to what is styled the Leaven worth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad, but which really belongs to but one man. The treaty is unjust to the Indians, to the State of Kansas, to the people of the whole country, and inimical to all the railroad interests of the nation, and is calculated to retard wealth. The report closes with the resolutions declaring it to be the sense of this House that the treaty should not be ratified. protesting against the ratification, and binding the House to refuse any appropriation of public money to carry out the tions were adopted unanimously. The Senate bill to provide for appeal from the judgment of the Court of claims, and for other matters relating to the same Court, was passed with an amendment. This bill abolishes the offices of Assistant Attorney-General and Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, and provides for two Assistant Attorneys-General, to be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. This disposes of the notorious Binckley, the incumbent, Assistant Attorney-Genamusement to the country. It also legislates out of office the present Solicitor of the Court of Claims, Mr. E. P. Norton, formerly of the Sixth Congres sional District of New-York. O'Neill's bill providing for the better protection of Emigrants on board steamships and sailing vessels, was taken up, but the House adjourned without taking final action.

The Ways and Means Committee met early this morning, and continued in session until the adjournment of the House. The Sub-Committee, on whisky and tobacco, presented partial reports, which were considered. There was a protracted discussion on the subject of collecting the tax on whisky at the still, which was recommended by the Sub-Commit-tee. The proposition did not command very general approbation in the Committee, the opinion being rather in favor of the transportation bond system but no definite conclusion was reached, and the subject is to be again debated. The advisability of reducing the tax was also considered; but there appeared to be as much variance as ever on that point. Some of the members advocated the levying of the tax at 75 cents, some at 50 cents, and others were for even a lower rate. It is very likely, however, that the Committee will decide to recommend 50 cents, as the majority of the members of the House seem to favor that rate, and the Committee consider it utterly futile to run counter to their wishes. It is expected that the bill may be ready for the printer to-morrow, and that the Committee will report it to the House on Monday next.

At a meeting of the Post-Office Committee to-day it was agreed to report favorably to the Senate Mr. Hill's bill which passed the House on the 10th of June last. This bill provides for an American line of mail and passenger steamships between the United States and various ports in Europe. It authorizes a corporation in New-York-The Commercial Navigation Company-to construct, under a contract with the Postmaster-General seven first-class American built steamships to be approved by the Navy Department, within one year of passage of the act, which shall compose a United States mail steamship line for the proper cenveyance of United States mails and passengers for the next 20 years, the mails to be

weekly or semi-weekly. In view of the certainty that the Tax bill cannot possibly become a law in less than four or five weeks, it has been suggested that a joint resolution fixing the tax on whisky at the low rate be introduced and pushed through immediately, so as to cover the whisky in bond and prevent as much peculation as

The House Military Committee will soon report a bill providing for the payment of officers and soldiers who, by reason of wounds, capture, or other sufficient causes, failed to get mustered at the date of their promotion, or whose service began in a higher rank than that from which they actually did

meet to-morrow to agree finally on a report in the investigation of the sale of the iron-clads Catawba

The Impeachment Managers intend to present their report on the investigation of the bribery and corruption charges within the next few days. The taking of testimony will, it is expected, be completed to-morrow, and the Committee will submit the affi davits to the House without much comment. Among the witnesses who were examined to-day, were San Ward and Cornelius Wendel. The Managers are anxions that the investigation should be disposed of as soon as possible, so that the House may give its undivided attention to the Tax bill.

Yesterday afternoon, several witnesses were examined by the Grand Jury in the case of Surratt. As, by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, two witnesses to some overt act, or a confession in open Court, is necessary to a conviction on an in-

dicting the prisoner for murder is, that it is doubtful whether he was actually present at the time of the murder of Mr. Lincoln. It was contended by the counsel for the prosecution on the former trial,

that if he was in the conspiracy to murder and performed the part assigned to him he was guilty, although he might have been in the city of Elmira when the deed was committed, because he was constructively present. On this important question of law a great diversity of opinion exists in the profession, there being no law of Congress abolishing in this District the common law in relation to principals and accessories. That being the state of our aws, it becomes a question whether the Government shall be subjected to the expense of another trial for murder. Congress has, however, passed an act which, while it does not define a capital offense, may cover this case, namely, the act of July 17, 1863, the second section of which as follows:

dictment charging treason, and as these requirements

cannot be met, the Government will make no attempt

to convict on such a charge. The difficulty in in

Second section of which as follows:

Be it enacted, de., That if any person shall hereafter set on foot or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or laws thereof, or shall give aid and comfort to any existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding file, on, and by the liberation of his slaves, if any he have, or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the Court.

Conspiracy of this sort is also an offense at common law, and it is likely that an indictment may be found under the section above quoted, and under the common law as well. The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court found, this afternoon, a true bill of indictment against John H. Surratt, charging him, under the second section of the act of July 17, 1862, with giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

One of the President's organs in this city contains, this evening, the following article relative to Chief-Justice Chase and the Presidency. It is prefaced with the remark that it comprises an authoritative embodiment and exposition of the views of the Chief-Justice, and contributes a platform that would be entirely acceptable to him, and that he would support. It embraces the exact words of his replies to certain questions propounded to him by "disting guished Democrats." crats" are the editor of the paper quoted, Col. Tom. Florence, and one or two others. The following is

Universal suffrage is a recognized Democratic principle, the application of which is to be left in the several States, under the Constitution of the United States, to the States themselves. Universal annesty and complete removal of all disabilities on account of participation in the late Rebellion is not only a wise and just measure of public bodiet, but essentially necessary to the beneficial administration of Government in the States recently involved in eivil war with the United States, and to the full and satisfactory re-establishment of the practical relations of those States with the other States of the American Union. No military Government over any State of the Union, in time of pence, is compatible with the principles of civil liberty established by the Constitution, nor can the tral of private citizens by military commissions be tolerated by a people jealous of their freedom and desiring to be free. Taxes should be reduced, as far as practicable, collected impartially, and with strict conomy, and so apportioned as to bear on wealth, rather than upon labor; and while all National obligations should be honestly and exactly fulfilled, no special privileges should be allowed to any classes or individual corporations.

tion that the immediate admission of that State would jeopard the ratification of the Fourteenth Article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, because the Southern States, soon to be admitted, will be exactly enough (twenty-eight) to ratify that amendment, while the admission of Colorado now would render 29 States necessary, and as the Legislature of Colorado is yet to be elected, it would substitute an uncertainty for a certainty. The Senate Committee for Territories has, therefore, reported an amendment to the Colorado bill, providing that the State Legi-lature, before the State shall be admitted to representation in Congress, shall ratify the amendment. It is understood that the Congressional delegation elect propose, to resign, and thus to place the entire State question in the hands of the

An association has just been formed here to be known as the "Howard Fraternal Union," composed colored people of the United States, for the valuable services that he has rendered the race. The scheme is to raise thirty thousand dollars from the colored tribute more than one cent. The officers are President S. O. B. Wall; Vice-President, D. W. Anderson; Secretary, John H. Cook; Treasurer, Prof. Wm. J.

The troops stationed in and around the city were reviewed to-day by the President, Minister Burlingame and the members of the Chinese embassy, near Lincoln barracks, about a mile east of the capitol. This was during the war the site of the largest military Hospital in the United States. About 500 invited guests participated, among them Chief-Jusinvited guests participated, among them Chief-Justice Chase and daughter, Mr. Secretary McCulloch and Mrs. McCulloch, Gen. Schofield, Secretary of War; Senators Cameron and Doelittle, Representatives Brooks, and Boyer; Mr. Berthemy, the French Minister; Mr. Rancabee, the Grecian Minister; and a number of attaches of legations; a large attendance of military men embracing Gen. Knossean, Gen. Chas. Thomas, Gen. Vincent, Gen. Ewing, Col. Parker of Gen. Grant's staff, and others. The day was hot, and when the soldiers passed in review at the double-quick, a general murmer of sympathy was heard. All the evolutions were well executed, and the Chinese were very well pleased. One of the Mandarins made the remark: "Well, I have hearda great deal said about the advantages of European great deal said about the advantages of European troops over Chinese soldiers in equipment, etc.; I believe there is some reason in it. But, after all, I think a Chinese soldier would be much more comfortable here to-day with his umbrella and fan." The cavalry charge was repeated two or three times to gratify the Embassy. At the id of the review the City Fire Department turned ut, and made a very creditable display. They calked around the field first, and then came on at full gallop, as when running to a fire. They got up steam and played the water in a marvelously short space of time. Next followed an event which was

space of time. Next followed an event which was not in the programme, but which was, nevertheless, very pleasant. The sky darkened, and in a few minutes the thunder pealed, and the atmosphere became deliciously cool. Luncheon was served in the barracks, and the review wound up with dancing.

A new stamp for whisky barrels, showing that the tax has been paid, prepared by Mr. S. M. Clarke, Superintendent of the Printing Bureau, has been approved by the Committee on Ways and Means. The stamp is composed of two pieces of paper, so approved by the committee of ways and access. The stamp is composed of two pieces of paper, so that it cannot be taken from the barrel without mutilation. The series of such stamps is seven in number, with figures denoting the number of gallons, which are easily and conveniently checked, in con-

Minister Romero, who has just returned from Mexico, says that political affairs in that country are constantly improving, and that the prospects of entire pacification and general prosperity were never ouraging. The Government has a standing cial condition of the country having improved. Gen. Ortega is at Monterey, and no danger is apprehended from any movement which he may undertake against e Government, and the same may be said of other

A delegation in the interest of naturalized citizens. A delegation in the interest of naturalized citizens, from New-York, is in this city, consisting of T. Cohalen, Gen. Burke, Col. Kelly, Capt. Murphy, and Messrs. O'Sulhvan and McCarty. Some of them have been in British prisons. They are seeking the release of American citizens now confined in England, and will urge on the Senate the passage of the "Banks Protection bill," which passed the House unanimously.

The report of the National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company in this city, shows that the total deposits are \$4.425,209 70; drafts, \$3.677,705 73; total amount due depositors, \$747,445 97. Excess of deposits over drafts for May, \$41,778 68. An excess of

posits over drafts for May, \$41,778 68. An excess of deposits over drafts of \$110,000 during the three months ending with May.

By the direction of the Secretary of War, the leave of absence on the Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted to Brevet Major-Gen. J. Hooker, has been extended to the ist of September next.

Senator Fessenden had an interview with Mr. Johnson this morning, being the first time he has visited the President since the impeachment trial.

The Police Commissioners this afternoon, passed a resolution unanimously recognizing Sayles J. Bowen as Mayor of Washington, de facto.

Assessor Patherson and Collector Anderson. con-

as Mayor of Washington, de facto.
Assessor Patterson and Collector Anderson convicted at Richmond of accepting bribes, are to be sent to the Albany Penitentiary.

The Intelligencer decumns the immediate removal of Secretary McCullocks

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A FIRE-ENGINE BLOWN TO PIECES FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED SCENES AMONG THE DEAD AND WOUNDED

HOSPITAL-FULL PARTICULARS. The most appalling catastrophe that was ever

known in the history of our new City Fire Department occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, and has sent sorrow into many families. The facts in the case are, simply stated, that a fire broke out about 91 o'clock at No. 53 Bowery, on the east side, near Grand-st. The bells sounded an alarm, and soon the firemen were on the ground with their apparatus. Among the engines thus brought to the scene was the Steam Fire Engine No. 9, which lies in East Broadway, near Market-st. Her officers placed her in position immediately opposite the Old Bowery Theater, and shortly afterward she was engaged in throwing on the burning building a heavy stream of water. For about three-quarters of an hour she was thus in action, and, as usual, a crowd, though fortunately not of large dimensions, had gathered around to witness the working of the apparatus. Suddenly a sort of spirt was heard three times repeated, and immediately following thereafter a heavy boom, similar to the report made by the discharge of a cannon, startled the neighborhood. Instantly afterward non, startled the neighborhood. Instantly afterward all the street lights in the vicinity were extinguished, and almost total darkness prevaled. For a minute or two no one was able to tell, or even imagine, to what the explosion was attributable, or whence it proceeded; but the cessation of work on the part of the engine soon led to the belief that to that apparatus it was attributable, an appaling fact that was very shortly made but too apparent. Sergeant Weeyms of the Tenth Police Precinct happened to be at the time of the accident standing in front of the building where the lire was burning, it was confined to the interior of the house and not visible from the street, and immediately opposite the engine whose boiler had exploded. With him, engaged in conversation was the late police Captain, now Fire Marshal Brackett. Both these gentlemen felt the concussion, and soon found themselves shrouded in darkness. Sergeant Weeyms immediately rushed across the Bowery and found a number all people, more or less injured, lying in all directions. The engineer of the engine. Patrick W. Hand, was lying under the apparatus with one of the fore wheels on his breast, and completely stunned from the effects of the catastrophe. With the help of a few police and civilians who had now arrived on the scene, the engine-wheel was removed from Mr. Hand's body, and he was removed to the City Hospital suffering intense agony. Underneath the engine and between the fore and hind wheels was a boy writhing in pain and a piece of heavy plaie-casting (hot) lying on his breast and burning into the flesh. He was speedily extricated, placed in a coach and sent to the City Hospital. Meanting these was a boy writhing in pain and a piece of heavy plaie-casting (hot) lying on his breast and burning into the flesh. He was speedily extricated, placed in a coach and sent to the City Hospital. Meanting these were temporarily taken to the incarest drug stores, other into the lager beer saloons in the vicinity, where physicians were speedily in attendan all the street lights in the vicinity were

The names of the killed it is impossible to ascertain at

THE WOUNDED ARE THE WOUNDED ARE
Patrick W. Hand, engineer of No. 9.
John Conway, fireinan.
John Carrish, imchinist belonging to the repair yard.
Collins Lighthody.
James Mackim, No. 110 Centre-st.

Lewis Storms, No. 132 Denancey st Moses Keating, No. 1 Howery. Frederick Roscov, No. 15 Bowery.

cis Clarke.

All the above are at the City Hospital.

Robert Shoeler of No. 8 Eddragest, and two or three hers not seriously injured, were removed to their homes. The engineer says that about six weeks ago the engine

Robert Shoeler of No. 8 Endrage-st., and two or three others not seriously injured, were removed to their homes. The engineer says that about six weeks ago the engine which caused this fearful calamity was by him pronounced measing for use, and was thereupon taken to the Ecpair Yard to be put in order. It was repaired there, and had been brought back for use only a few days since. Had the boiler been properly attended to, however, and had there been, as there should have been, a good supply of water in it, the probability is that we would not have been called upon to recount in The Thibus of this morning so frighthul an accident as, being public journalists, it now becomes our painful duty to do.

The bonding the fire in which brought the Engine No. 9 to the scene of the accident, was No. 23 Howery, "Union Hall," owned by the Astor estate. The fire broke out in the fifth story, which was used as a manufactory for hats. The stock here was damaged to the amount of about \$200; insured in the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company for \$1,900. Jacob Ellis occupied the first floor as a wine saloon, and his stock was damaged by water to the amount of about \$200; insured in the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company for \$1,900. Jacob Ellis occupied the first floor as a wine saloon, and his stock was damaged by water to the amount of about \$50. The intervening floors were used for divers purposes, the fourth only being without occupants; the damage therein is trifling.

NOTHER REPORTER'S ACCOUNT.

Shortly after nine o'clock last evening an appalling catastrophe occurred in this city, killing four persons outright, and fatally injuring many others. The scene of the disaster was in the Bowery, opposite the Bowery Theater. The cause of it was the explosion of the boiler of a steam fire engine. A fire had broken out a few minutes before at No. 53 Bowery. On the premises a lager beer saloon and known at Union Hall, and this called a number of firemen with their apparatus to the spot. The one which exploded was metropolitan Fire Engine The panie-stricken spectators rushed to the spot, and a sorrowful and terrible sight was presented. Here was the mangled body of a boy who had scarcely lived long enough to feel pain or to realize anything, it was picked up the pit of the Bowery Theater, where it has been thrown by the force of the explosion. On the sidewalk and in the street lay several dead and wounded, the latter groaning and moaning in the greatest agony and torture. When quiet had been partially rostored, the wounded were tenderly taken up and conveyed to the nearest drug stores; from these to go in easy carriages and on pallets to the City Hospital. Humane citizens rendered every aid to the police in taking care of the suffering. The dead were removed to the Teath Precinct Police-Station, and carefully laid out side by side. They are four unknown boys. There was nothing found on them to denote their names or residences, but they were supposed to be newsbays from their dress and appearance. Their death sicep was a deeply affecting spectacle to behold. They all looked prematurely old, yet they were all under 29 years of age, and the youngest was only 14. No one came to recognize their pallid faces, as they frigidly lay beside each other, with their contorted and bloodily mangled limbs protruding from their sparse clothing. Almost every portion of their bodies was either bruised or burned, but the most hideous parts were covered from sight.

Immediately after the calamity the police officers were engaged in extricating the mained and dying from the depris around them. One boy was found under the engaged in extricating the mained and dying from the depris around them. One boy was found under the engaged in extricating the mained and dying from the

gine, with hot coals blistering him, and he implored his rescuer in the most agonizing terms to assuage his pain. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died. The engineer of the steamer, Patrick Hind, was lying under one of the wheels of his apparatus when found by Police Sergeant Neymys, who witnessed the accident, and who afterward kindly and actively aided the sufferers. The angineer was found to be badly hurt, but was not unconscious. He informed the Police Sergeant that the explosion was caused by the letting of cold water into the boiler while it was warm. It was further ascertained from other sources that the engine had recently undergone cleaning and sepairing at the Repair Yard of the Fire Department, in consequence of the engineer reporting it to be defective. One of the effects of the explosion was to half overturn one of the Second-ave, cars which was halted before the Bowery Theater. Fortunately, one of the passengers received any injury. Inside the theater the report of the explosion was so loud as to interrupt the playing for a few minutes. Sergeant Weymps described the conclusion to like the report of a large canuon, and immediately after he heard it he feit a current of hot air

immediately after he heard it he feit a current of how air passing him.

Scenes to be witnessed at the New-York Hospital, after the wounded had been conveyed thether, were harrowing it the extreme, and calculated to move even the most callous heart to pity. In the first ward widek one of our reporters visited, were lying nine of the victums of the explosion, all of them beys, and the majority extremely young. Boyish currosity to witness the fire, there could be no doubt, was the cause of their presence at the scene of the awful disaster. Two of their number, whose injuries were of a trifling character, were waiking about the ward, one of them with his arm in a sling, and casting tooks of pity on their companions in mispirtune. The greater number of the latter bore their saferings bravely, though they must have been of the most accuse description. Occasionally, however, some of the poor creatures would utter greans, evidently extracted by the most intense agony. During our reporter's stay in the room one youth, whose name could not be ascertained, was relieved by death from his sufferings. He it was, he was given to understand, who was blown by the force of the explosion from the sidewalk into, the doorway leading to the pit of the theater. The boy, who fortunately for himself in a state of unconsciousness, was so dreadfully manifiated that his recovery, in the opinion of the attendant physicians, was perfectly hopeless. In a few hours after the occurrence of the explosion, the friends and relatives of the lejured comminced applying for admission to the hospital. Very properly none were admitted save very near relations. Nothing could exceed the care and attention of the physicians and nurses in attendance, who did all that kindness and humanity, guided by still and experience, could suggest to assuage the suffereings and contribute to the comfor of the wounded.

FROM ANOTHER REPORTER.

FROM ANOTHER REPORTER.

In the hospital the lights burned dimly. From ward to ward groads and cries echoed through the long corriders. Attendants glided noiselessly among the patients, accustomed even as they are to horowing seenes, for the wounded hap must not be disturbed, at least such of them as were inclined to sumber. In Ward No. 5, were a number of boys some of them quite young. One little follow with tears glistleing in his eyes, saw the Surgeon with his needle taking stich after slich in his leg, which was fearfully cut and scalded. Under the beautiful pictures that adorned the walls, mothers stood by their unconscious children, weeping as

atched, while the patients dozed or siept, The following named persons are the wounded: John Conwoy, in Ward No. 4.

F. Clark. Jos. Sattwair, in Ward No. 3. Louis Storms, in Ward No. 3. James Mackin, in Ward No. 5. James Mackin, in Ward No. 9.
Thomas Katen.
Theo. Bates, in Ward No. 9.
see, puer Met. Worderidge in Ward No. 4.
Fred. Roscoe in Ward No. 3.
James Broderick in Ward No. 3.
Thomas Cronin in Ward No. 9.
Thomas Cronin in Ward No. 9.

As late as 123 o'clock, midnight, excite which is supply the deficiency caused the catastrophe. Other theories, many of them of the most absurd character, were put forth by pretendedly knowing ones to account for the disaster. A good many who chimed to be in the vicinity when the accident occurred made them selves centers of interested groups of listeners to whom they recounted their version of the affair, which, as a general rule, were not characterized by favorable allusions to the Metropolitan Fire Department, to whom the adjective "paid" was frequently applied in most disparaging terms. It was a long time before the crowds around the place dispersed.

TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM-CROPS DAMAGED CINCINNATI, June 18.—A terrific thunder-storm passed over this city last night. The rain fell in torrents from midnight until daylight, deluging the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD. ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAHLROAD.
WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Atlantic and Pacific Rainfold Company, with its successors, having complied with the eighth section of the Act of Congress of July 27, 186, by beginning work on their road as prescribed by the law, has become entitled to all the benefits of that act. This will prevent the forfeiture of the grant, and save the necessity of the Union Pacific Eastern Division adopting a new route from Fort Wallace, via Aibuquerque, to the Pacific Ocean, as recently contemplated.

RICHMOND, June 18.—A. G. Barber, the Vir-riula sculptor, died in Rappahannock County on the 16th

HOSTILITY OF THE PLAINS INDIANS. HOST-LITY OF THE PLAINS INDIANS.

Dr. McStane, Post-Surgeon on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. Skeridan, who has just arrived in this city, en route to Europe, informs us that the natives are as hostile to the Vhite man now as in the days of Capt. John Smith. The Jesuit Father De Smet and Maj. Galpin started from Fort Rice, the 18th of May, to arrange terms of peace with the savages. Surg. McShane urges the necessity of seading recorderenents of cavalry, as the infantry cannot, without fearful loss, successfully contend with their namble-footed enemics.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Two fatal sunstrokes in St. Louis yesterday. Henry Rockwood, aged 55 years, was drowned the Pool in Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday night.

Messis, Greenlee, Simon & Co.'s planing-mill, ... A bale of cotton was received in Memphis on

.. Military parties are searching the woods on the trkansas shorenear Memphis for Colver, who killed Bethel last Tuesday

...The stable of the Cincinnati Fuel Company
as struck by lightning, yesterday, and consumed. Four horses perished
ons, \$3,500. .... The Western crop reports are generally favora-

Henry Baldwin, who, some time ago, killed a The difficulty of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad

ny with their employés has been settled, and trains resumed run-rough to Calumbus, Ky., yesteriay.

The Steamer Laura, seized some months ago ying contraband spirits, has been condemned and ordered to be the United States District Court of the St. Louis District.
The United States District Attorney of the St. District, has called the treatment of the district of the district of which as extensively carried on in Chicago.

Eight times of arms, taken from Feminus by the states Government, passed through Burlington, Ye, yesterlay one, by the National Express, on route from St. Albana to New-

Dr. Henry E. Pheebles, a dentist of St. Louis, has steed for Gustave W. Transruiet, President of the St. Louis Odontological Society, for a slander, alleged to be contained in a series of resolutions passed in that society.

At the Union Assembly Rooms last evening. at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sis, a mudnight mission was inaugurated by the Rev. Geo. Porter, who was for many years connected with the midnight mission of London. A number of clergymen of different denomina-tions have promised Mr. Porter their sympathy and sup-port in the work he has undertaken. EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS-PROGRESS OF THE IRISH REFORM BILL-PURCHASE OF TELEGRAPH LINES BY THE STATE.

LONDON, June 18-Midnight .- In the House of Lords to-night, the Irish Church Appointments Suspension Bill passed to its first reading. Lord Cairns declared his intention of opposing the bill. Lord Stratheden presented the petition of the people of Nova Scotia against the Canadian Union Act. In the House of Commons to-night, the Irish Reform Bill passed in Committee. The bill providing for the purchase by the Government of all the telegraph lines in the Kingdom was read for the second time.

TRAIN HISSED AT LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, June 18.—George Francis Train appeared at the Exchange last evening, and attempted to make a speech. The people, however, hissed him

CHINA.

THE SIEGE OF TIENTSIN RAISED. LONDON, June 18 .- Advices have been received from Shanghai dated May 21. The siege of Tientsin, the port of Pekin, had been raised by the Rebels.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH TUNIS.

The Moniteur, under date of June 4, says: Yesterday we published the telegraphic dispatch by which the Consul-General of France to Tunis announced to the Emperor's Minister for Foreign Affairs that he had received from the Bey the ratification of the decrees previously rendered by his Highness, and not hitherto ratified. We have now some details of the reception of the Bey's envoys at the Consulate-General. On the 3sth of May the Khaznader, or Prime Minister of the Regency, and Count Raifo, Aide-de-Camp and Sceretary-General of the Bey's appeared in uniform at the office of the Consulate-General, for the purpose of officially presenting a letter of the Bey to M. de Bormilian, who was himself surrounded by the staff and officers of the French mission, two representatives of French commerce, and several of the leading men of the colony. In this document of his highness, after manifesting his profound regret at the momentary suspension of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, and expressing his desire to see them again reëstablished upon their old friendly footing, declares his assent to the formation of a financial commission intrusted with the settlement of the reciprocal interests. In consequence of this solemn which the Consul-General of France to Tunis announced

AUSTRIA.

THE RELATION TO ROME.

It is reported from Vienna that the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, M. Falcinelli, placed on the 28th of May in the hands of M. von Beust the protest of the May in the hands of M. von Benst the protest of the Court of Rome against the confessional laws recently sanctioned by the Emperor of Austria. "The Court of Rome," observes The Cologne Gazette, "is perfectly convinced of the usclessness of this protest. The document has been received with perfect courtesy, and will be deposited among the imperial archives. No question has been raised as to the withdrawal of the Nameio, and the reports spread on this subject have no other origin than the anger of the clerical journals." The principal towns of the Empire are manifesting their feelings by illuminations and other signs of joyous demonstrations.

CHICAGO. June 18 .- The Foreign Delegation to the Saengerfest arrived at nine o'clock this and were escorted to the Fest-Halle, where at ten o'clock a rehearsal was held. The Cincinnati delegation, numbering nearly 400, which started thence on Tuesday, did not arrive until this afteron, when they were escorted to their quarters by local

It is rumored in Baltimore that Gov. Swann has offered 8. Teakle Walns the United States Senatorship, in Reverdy Johnson's place, but that he rejects it, as his practice is worth \$20,000 a year, which he prefers to the doubtful remuneration of political honors.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF TENNESSEI MEMPHIS, June 18—The Avalanche and Ledger in to-day's issues are very severe on Geo. McDowell for removing Gov. Humphreys of Mississippi, asserting that it was done to secure the State for Grant. Gov. Humphreys is at Hernando, and it is understood he declines to recognize the order removing him.

A LETTER FROM GOV. UJHAZY. OLMOS CREEK, NEAR SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 7, 1868. THADDEUS STEVENS, House of Representative

SIR: In addressing this letter to you, I am, perhaps more bold than is becoming to me, as I have not the honor of your acquaintance. Therefore I beg your tams in this respect; and offer as my excuse that we have reached a time when it becomes the duty of a citizen not to remain silent, but, owing to the emergency, to speak his mind though his course in so doing may be at variance with custom. Lately we have offered to the world the shameful spectacle of not being able—while yet the freest people on the carth—in obedience to unanswerable proofs of wrong doing, to remove from office a faithless chief officer, though his power was vested in the nation by the Constitution. It is now the time to reflect on this most dammable event ever recorded in the history of this Republic. Setting aside for the present the moral and political deprayity of some men who, contrary to their repeated public votes on the same subject, aded the absolving verdict, I will confine my remarks strictly to what may be called the technical course of the failure of impeachment. I will not speak of those individual Senators whose behavior will be forever condemned in history, because it is impossible that wise legislation can, a proori, prevent immoral acts. We must therefore scrutinize those constitutional prerogatives and laws which enable minorities to checkmate majorities of political bodies. In my opinion, the failure of the impeachment is a consequence of our constitutional clauses establishing a two-thirds majority for the passage of a vetoed bill and for conviction in cases of impeachment before the Senate. To the veto power and its remedy I will not advert, saying in passing, only, that it is the greatest absurdity, under a republican form of government, to admit that a single individual may have more sound brain, more of liberty's blood pulsating through his heart than the millions of people represented in Congress, and to invest the Executive with the autocratic power to stop the will of the people. The veto power is, in fact, nothing save an old-fashioned p-litical article brought over to is mind though his course in so doing may be at variance with custom. Lately we have offered to the world the will of the people. The veto power is ing save an old-fashioned political article bi this continent from Monarchical Europe. But I e back to the failure of Impeachment and its cause-requirement of a two-thirds vote. Differences of opi being inherent in the nature of humanity, unanimity being inherent in the nature of humanity, unanimity or not be established by any organization of society; the fore it becomes inevitably necessary that the will of tempority should be the ruling power. On the opinion as will of the majority is based every free association, a especially our Republican institutions. No whether this will and this opinion be spoke by one vote or by a million of vote it matters not; its resolves must be, in each case, equal binding. There can be in this connection no such execution is since majority may ser. An averybeing perfection of human nature. Positiveness, save in the mathematical verities, is nowhere to be found in this world, and political action, therefore, is not to be fixed by wise or unwise argumentation, but by the last measure to which it is liable—solely and purely the will of a majority of the people. If this plain, simple majority be not recognized as the ruling power, but be surrendered to some other condition, then human society is convulsed in those very foundations on which it ought to stand. To lay down as a principle that only a majority of two-thirds is a conclusive lawful majority, is to falsity the undentable rules of arithmetic, which prove that two never can be equal to three nor three to four. The idea on which the two-third clause is founded is devoid of logical principle; for it is as entirely arbitrary to suppose that two-thirds may express an unfailing majority with one leaves the plain notion of majority is it would be to say that 39-looths are this very unfailing majority. When one leaves the plain notion of majority itself, there is no logical limit at which to stop. To elevate only a two-third majority to the standard of validity—to make it a lawful effect is simply to surrender the life of a nation claiming liberty to the will, and even to the caprices of a minority. We have the proof of this before us. Who has confirmed Andrew Johnson in his office—erected for the execution of law, but abused by him for the obstruction of the samet is it not a minority of 19 against 35—representing a minority of the people against the majority of millions? Are we not, through the agency of an absurd non-principle, the humble servants of an unprincipled minority? Andrew Johnson was elected by a majority of the people in the majority of millions? Are we not, through the agency of an absurd non-principle, the humble servants of an unprincipled minority? Is this not a flagrant contradiction? How long is this absurdity to prevail in a Republic based on the will of the people it now who keeps him in office? A mi

ican Congress, and happily survive the doomed reign of minorities, I remain, truly and most respectfully yours.

of blunders on the part of the Allies; of blunders so stupendous that the mistakes in the first years of our

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

KINGLAKE'S NEW VOLUMES. HISTORY OF THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA DOWN TO THE DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN. By A. W. KINGLAKE. Vols. 3 and 4. Blackwood & Sons. Edinburgh and London.

Few books printed of late years have given rise to

o much controversy as the first two volumes of Mr.

Kinglake's History of the Invasion of the Crimea.

It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that this should

be so, for they dealt with the events of a war the

actors in which were still living. Long before Mr. Kinglake's history was written, those events had been a fertile topic of discussion. Parties had sprung up in England, in France, and in Russia, taking sides on many questions which arose from the war, In England the conduct of the Crimean campaign had broken one government in pieces, and almost con pelled another to abdicate its just authority and submit to the dictation of a power new to the politics and still more to the military authority of the Kingdom. Every step had been vigilantly watched and criticised with a keenness that often came near to asperity. By the losses springing from what was denounced as incompetence on the part of officers high in rank, the English people had been angered. None of those officers was quite destitute of friends, and the social influence which the Horse Guards and War Office are able to wield was exerted for their protection. And, after all, in spite of all that was written and printed, there was a great ignorance in respect to the real facts of this memorable campaign. Mr. Russell's letters in The Times had given not so much a false view as an imperfect view of the events which he was commissioned to describe. Shut out from headquarters-or, at any rate, only tolerated where he might have expected a welcome—he saw much dis-tress which he judged that wise counsels at headquarters might have prevented. He was a witness of many errors which it was natural to impute to the sole controlling authority. What he saw he described with such power of language that impressions were deeply stamped on the minds of people who cagetly read his letters. Moreover, the journals were at that time in the habit of printing letters which officers and soldiers had written to their friends, without an expectation that they were to be given to the public, Plainly, then, the task upon which Mr. Kinglake entered was not destined to be an easy one. Upon a great variety of questions it is the duty of a historian to form a positive opinion, and whichever opinion he adopted there would be plenty of people to whom his onclusion would prove unwelcome. Of his qualifications for the task much may be said. A barrister by profession, he was accustomed to weigh evidence. He had won fame as an author by the publication of a book of travels singularly original, picturesque, and marked by a quality of style which was new in English literature. His love of travel was mingled with great interest in warlike affairs, and he had a knowledge of the military art such as one not bred to the profession of arms seldom acquires. It was this interest which took him to the Crimea, but it is a mistake to suppose that at the time of entering on that adventure Mr. Kinglake had an acquaintance with Lord Ragian. He carried to Lord Ragian a letter of introduction from the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State for War. Remaining at the En. glish headquarters, he was an eye-witness of such events as occurred down to the end of October, 1854. As he has been accused of an undue partiality for the memory of Lord Raglan, it is only fair to say that he was undoubtedly well received by him, and enjoyed a considerable share of his confidence and regard. After his death, as Mr. Kinglake relates in the preface to his first volume, there grew up an expectation that the task of relating the history of the war down to that time would fall to his hands. All Lord Raglan's papers were entrusted to him. It is possible that Mr. Kinglake has felt that in a measure the reputation of the English commander has also been committed to his care. All this may be granted without consenting to the charge of partiality. From the causes we have mentioned above, a disposition, if it existed, to bend the facts of history so that they should accord with a enlogium upon Lord Ragian, peril. It cannot be said that Mr. Kinglake is so constituted as to yield consciously to such a temptation. He who possesses the quality of great patience in the investigation of truth is seldom one who would suffer his judgment to be led astray by affection or enthusiasm. To this quality of patience every page in this history bears witness. It is so conspicuous that it may almost be called a new method in military his tory. It bore fruit in such exactness of statement, that though the earlier volumes underwent a criticism conducted with the rigor of the Inquisition itself, and with not less bitterness than if the dispute had been on a point of theology, they have remained substantially unshaken. In successive editions Mr. Kinglake, eaving the text untouched, has corrected in notes such errors of fact as have been successfully pointed out. The number is surprisingly few. To the sources of information before opened to the historian and mentioned in his first preface, many have since been added. Chief among printed books is the great work of Gen. Todleben on the Defense of Sebastopol, probably the most important contribution for half a century to the science of military engineering. From individuals, from records of the campaign in the possession of families, from conversations with officers who bore a part on either side, and notably with Gen. Todleben himself, materials for these volumes have been furnished without stint. The third volume was first promised for Christmas in 1866. It has grown into two, and sees the light only after a year and a half of revision and enlargement.

We said just now, in referring to Eöthen, that Mr. Kinglake's style was new in English literature. The charm of that exquisite book reappears in these graver pages. His diction is not modeled after any familiar standard, nor flavored with reminiscences of any great writer. Perhaps its artistic quality strikes you as much as any other; and then its patience Such sentences as these cannot be put together in a hurry. The nicety with which the words fall into their places is like mosaic. Yet, in the same sentence there is a force and flow which the most vigorous contemner of polished phrase may vainly strive to match. The student of English will find these pages as suggestive, as full of lessons in the use of words, as those of Burke, with a moderation which Burke never imposed upon himself. A reader who delights to find himself in the hands of a master, will be led to admire equally the subtle touches of characterdrawing, the clearness and rapidity of the narrative, the tenderness which softens the portrait of such a man as Korniloff, or the vailed contempt with which St. Arnand and Mentschikoff are made to satirize their own incapacity. The long celebrated account of the Alma is at last rivaled by the description of the cannonade of Schastopol. This third volume is from beginning to end a record

war ceased to appear extraordinary. France and England, the most military nation and the most warlike people in Europe, fought side by side. Their ablest generals and engineers were in command. They, if anybody, might be expected to conduct a short campaign consistently with the maxims of war, and with some glory to themselves. But from the battle of the Alma to the close of the first cannonade of Schastopol, Mr. Kinglake finds little to describe on the side of the Allies except a succession of timid counsels and glaring errors in action. This volume covers a period of twenty-seven days. These were the days which determined the fortune of the Crimean campaign; the days in which the Allies turned aside from the easy path to immediate success; and in which occurred that accumulation of mishaps which resulted in denying to them the instant occupation of Schastopol, and chained them for a year and a half to the Chersonese. During these twentyseven days, there were at least four occasions on either